tional armed force, organized with the view to main-n the security of the int-rior and to insure that of the arters. No impediment shall be opposed to the extra-sinary measures of detence which, by agreement with Sablime Porte, they may be called upon to take, in to repel any external aggression.

nder to repei any external aggression.

If the internal franquility of the Principalities should be mensed or compromised, the Sublime Ports shall ome to an understanding with the other contracting overs in regard to the measures to be taken for maintaining or the cerabilisting legal order. No armed in termition can take place without previous agreement between these Powers.

The Principality of Se via shall continue to hold of the abiline Porte, in conformity with the Imperial hats blich fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed macforward under the concedive guarantee of the con-

owers.
quence, the said Principality shall preserve its
nt and national administration, as well as full
worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of

asyigation.

ARRICLE XXIX.

The right of garrison of the Subtime Porte, as stipulated by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention can take place in Servia without previous agreement between the high contracting Powers.

His Majesty the Emperor or all the Russias and his lajesty the Sultan maintain in its integrity the state of heir possessions in Asia, such as it legally existed before so rupture.

In order to prevent all local dispute the line of frontier hall be verified, and, if necessary, rectified, without any rejudice, as regards territory, being sustained by either

prejudice, as regards territory, being sustained by either party.

For this purpose a mixed commission, composed of two Resistan Gemmissioners, two Ottoman Commissioners, one Registan Gemmissioners, two Ottoman Commissioners, one Registan Commissioner and one French Commissioner, shall be sent to the spot immediately after the re-establishment of dip-ematic relations between the court of Emsis and the Sublime Porte. Its labors shell be completed within the period of sight months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majestles, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardmia, according to the terms of the Conventions signed at Constantancyle on the 12th of March, 1844, between Great Sritain, France and the walling Porte; on the 14th of June, of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Porte, shall be evanuated as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The periods and the means of execution thall form the object of an arrangement between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops have occupied its territory.

ARTICLE XXXII.

isd its territory. ARTICLE XXII.

Until the treaties or conventions which existed before the war between the beligerent Powers have been either renewed or replaced by new acts, commerce of importation er of exportation shall ake place reciprocally on the footing of the regulations in force before the war, and in all other matters their subjects shall be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favored exting.

The convention sensitive of the most favored mation.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The convention sensited this day between their Majestics the Queen of the united singdom of Great Britain and related the Experor of the French, on the one part, and has Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, respecting the Aland Islands, is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and validity as if it formed a part thereof.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of four weeks, or sconer if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed there to the scale of their arms.

have signed the same, and have affixed there is no season of their sames.

Bone at Paris the 30th day of the mooth of Miarch, in CLARENDON.

COWLEY.

BUOL SCHAUENS ZEIN.

HUBNER.

A. WALEWSKI.

BOURQUENEY.

MANTEUFFEL.

C. M. D'HATZFELDT.

ORLOFF.

BRUNNOW.

C. CAVOUR. C. CAVOUR. DE VILLAMARINA.

MEHEMMED DJENIL ADELTICAL AND TRANSFORM ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention respecting the bracks, aigned this day, shall not be applicable to the traces of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the wassunder by sea of the territories occupied by their armies, but the said stipulations shall resume their entire fleet as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated.

Done at Paris the SOth day of the month of March, in he year 1866.

GONVENTIONS ANNEXED TO THE PRECED-ING TREATY.

1.—Convention between ner Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the Franch, the King of Prassis, the Emperor of Russis, and the King of Sardinia, on the one part, and the Sultan on the other part, respecting the Strate of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus.

(Signed at Parls March 30, 1836. Ratification exchanged at Parls March 30, 1836. Ratification exchanged at Parls March 30, 1836.)

In the name of Almighty God.

His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably estab ished as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of whi hit has at all times been prohioted for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Partangelles and of the Basphorus, and that so long as the Porte is at peace, his Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said Straits.

And their Majestis the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prassia, the Emperor of the French the King of Sardinia, on the siber part, ergage to respect this determination of the Salian, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICES II.

The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, to deliver firmans of passage for light versels under flag of war, which shall be employed, as is usual, in the service of the missions of foreign Powers.

ARTICES III.

The same exception applies to the light vessels under flag of war, which each of the contracting Powers is authorized to station at the mouths of the Danube, in order to seem the execution of the regulations relative to the Boerty of that river, and the number of which is not to exceed two for each Power.

ARTICLE IV.

Exceed two for each Power
ARGUE IV.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or sconer if possible.

In winess whereof the respective Plentpotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Dane at Par's the 20th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.
[Biere follow the signatures]

2 — Convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Buitan, limiting their naval force in the Bieck Sea. "Gigned far Paris March 30. Ratifications exchanged at Paris, April 27, 1856.)

In the name of Almiguty God.

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties mutually engage not to have in the Biack Sea any other vessel of war than those of which the number, the lorce and the dimensions are bereinafter sipulated.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves

ARRILE II.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves each to maintain in that sea six steam vessels, of lifty metres in length at the line of ficultation, of a tonnage of 800 tons at the maximum, and four light steam or sailing vessels, of a tonnage which shall not exceed 200 tons

ARTCLE III.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty signed at Paris this day, shall be radified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or conner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have eigned the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of tacir arms.

Done at Paris, the 13th day of the month of March, in

MEHEMMED DIEMIL

3.—Convention between her Majesty, the Emperor of
the French, and the Emperor of Russia, respecting the
Anad siance.
(Signedat Paris, March 30, 1856.—Ra'fideations exchanged
at Paris, April 27, 1856.)
In the name of Almigny God.
ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to
respond to the desire which has seen expressed to him
by their majesties the Queen of the United kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the Freuen,
deciares that the Aland Islands shall not be fortified, and
that no military or naval establishment shall be mainamed or created there.
ARTICLE II.

The present convention, annexed to the general treaty
lyned at Paris this day, shall be ratified, and the ratifiations shall be exchanged in the space of four weeks, or
somer if possible.

In wincess whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have
signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of tasic
arts.

Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in

signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seat of their arms.

Done at Paris the 30th day of the month of March, in he year 1856.

CLARENDON.

The Pienipotentariae was signed to conference—
Considering—
That martine law, in time of war, has long been the
mbject of deplorable dispates.

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in
much a matter, gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion
serious difficulties, and even conflucts.

That the Piesipotentiaries assembled in Congress at
Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which
their governments are animated, than by sesking to intreduce into international relations fixed principles in
this respect—
The above mentioned Pieniposentiaries, being duly
tited, resolved to concert among themselves as to

an agreement, have adopted the inflowing colors decision ratio.

1. Privateering is, and remains, sholished.

2. The restral fing covers exemp's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not inable to capture under enemy's fing.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not inable to capture under enemy's fing.

4. Bockades, in order to be binding, must be effective that is to say, maintained by a force exflictent really to prevent secess to the coast of the enemy.

The dovernments of the undersigned Pienspotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States shich have not taken part in the Congress of Fairs, and to invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with graitude by the whole world, the understrated Pienspotautaries doubt not that the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be ecowated with full success.

The prevent declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceled, or thall accede, to it.

Done at Parus, the 16th of April, 1856.

[Here follow the signatures.]

[Here follow the signatures.] PROTOCOL No. 22.

Done at Parsa, the 16th of April, 1856.

[Here follow the signatures.]

PROTOCOL No. 22.

SITTING OF ARIL 8, 1856.

Present—The Picoipetentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prassia, Russia, Sacialia, Turkey.

The Protocol of the preceding sitting is read and approved.

The Earl of Clausuron remarks that in the last meeting, and in consequence of the other plenipotentiaries not being yet in a position to accede to other propeitions, the Congrese had confined traff to agreeing upon the raising of the blockades. He announces that the Plenipe entairies of Great Britain are now autherized to make known that the restrictive declaions imposed on the occasion of the war on commerce and asvigation are on the eve of being reveked.

The Plenipotentiaries of Russia having repeated the corresponding éccaration which they made in the sitting of the 4th of April, and all the other Penipotentiaries of the strain of the consideration and part of the consideration and part of the consideration with the enemy, shall be alregated, and that in all the occurrence and savigation with the enemy, shall be alregated, and that in all the consumercial transactions, without excepting from them constraband of war, or the despatch of merchanties, and the treasurem to merchant wassels, matters are everywhere replaced from this date on the footing on which they were before the war.

The Plenipoten iaries of Russia announce that they have received orders to declare, in reply to the request which bas been made to them on the subject, that they have received orders to declare, in reply to the request which bas been made to them on the subject, that they have received orders to declare, in reply to the request which bas been made to the consideration of their troops and of their material. They add that the instructions which have reached them allow them to give the autrance that the evacuation of the consumeration of the received orders to declare, in reply to the occasion of the received received orders to declare in the subject of the Po

Several Plenipotentiaries likewise remark that the organic law anticipates the interruption of the power of the Hospedars.

After these explanations the Congress decides that it leaves to the Sabiline Porie to adopt, if occasion arrses, on the experiment of the power of the present Hapodars, the measures which may be necessary and proper for fulfilling the intentions of the Congress, by combining the free expression of the wishes of the Diyans with the maintenance of order and respect for the legal state of things.

On the proposal of the first Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of France, and in order to prevent any conflict or discussions which might give occasion forgresses, it is likewise agreed that the firman which is to decree the convection of the Diyans of hoc thall fix the rules to be observed in negard to the presidency over those assemblies, and the mode of their deliberations.

After having taken these resolutions the Congress accepts, subject to some modifications which are inserted in them, the instructions of which M. Baron Burquency presented the project, and which are annexed to the present process.

Count Warawasa says that it is desirable that the Plenipotentiaries, before they separate, should interchange their ideas on different subjects which require to be settled, and which it might be advantageous to take up in order to prevent fresh complications. Althour's specially assembled for setting the Bastern question, the Congress, according to the first Plenipotentiary of France, might represent isself for not having taken advantage of

part in a discussion which his instructions had not provided for.

Count Brost congratulates himself on seeing the governments of France and England disposed to put an end, as specify as possible, to the occupation of Greece. Austria, he gives the assurance, which smost sincerely for the prosperity of that hirgdom, and is equally desir out with France that all the States of Europe should enjoy, under the protection of the public law, their political independence and complete prosperity. He does not doubt that one of the essential conditions of so desirable a state of things exits in the wisdom of a legislation so combined as to prevent or represents he excesses of the press, which Count Watewalti with so much reason, has blanced, when speaking of a neighboring State, and the repression et which must be considered as a European necessity. He hopes that in all the States of the Continent where the press presents the same dangers, the governments will be able to find in their legislation the means of restraining it within proper limits, and that they will thus be enabled to secure peace against fresh internstional complications. As regards the principles of maritime law which the first Plenipotentiary of France ha, proposed for adoption. Count Bool declares that he appreciates their spirit and bearing, but that not being authorized by his instructions to express an opinion upon a matter of such importance, he must, for the time, confine himrelf to announcing to the Congress that he is prepared to request the critery of his sowerign. But here, he says, his test must end. It would be impossible for him, indeed to discuss the internal situation of independent synthesis which are not represented at the Congress, prove this. The instructions of the Austrian Plenipotentiary, and they have not been convexed for the purpose of making known to independent sovereigns where in regard to the internal organization of their States; the full powers deposited among the acts of the Congress prove this. The instructions of the Aust

Letter from the Emperor Alexander to Count Orloff.
The Emperor of Russia has just addressed to Count Orloff, first Russian Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Pa-

ris, the following letter:—
COUNT ALEXIS FEDOROWITCH—The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty which you signed on the 18th (30th) cations of the treaty which you signed on the 18th (30th) of March, and which have been sent to you to-day, has just put the seal to the work of pacification introduced to your care. This peace had been sincerely desired by my father, of imperishable memory. Animated by the same sentiments, I accepted the propositions respecting it as soon as the object was attained which the Emperor Nicholas had proposed to himself for securing the destiny and rights of Christianity in the East. Relying on your off-tried devotion to the throne and country, I named you my first Plenipotentiary for the conclusion of a peace, the conditions of which were to afford a sol d

The young and the control of the con

far more in proportion than the men or our affects at Ama; and certainly the best proof of the truth of his statement was the scarcity of the regimental efficers at this review of the 11th Division and what there were being very young. As the battery of artillery which belonged to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Artillery Division went part, one could not help thinking how it is that we can never bring into the slid more than 6 and 9 pounders, and yet at Ams and Eapstoria the Russians not only had \$2; pour ders, but they succeeded in taking them sway in their retreat—for, be it remembered, at the former action we only captured two guns, and we never made use of any artillery out 6 pounders. At this mument out of the whole of our 86 guns in the Crimes there are only eight that come uncer the head of field artillery, viz., four 18 pounders and four 32 pounder howisers. On this occasion the guns were drawn by four houses, and the two wheel ammunitien carris by three ponies abreaut. After the artillery came the nine red Coesacks, 22 gendarmes, double rank, 20 cressels of the Don, and four troops, each thicty strong, of Coesacks from the Gural. The gendarmes are only armed with a sword, but all the Coesacks have spears. One peculiarity in the review connected with the officers was that none saluted except the mounted commanding officers of battalions, and that all the escalor company officers marched in the centre instead of on the right, as with us. I have omitted to mention that General Utebahoff, chief of the 4th ourse of armed, accompany officers marched in the centre instead of on the right hady, Mis. Brine on horseback. Sir Colin Campbell, Lord William Faulet, Generals Genrett, Barnard, and Cameron, several staff, infanity, and artillery officers, and rather a large number of Highly on his head, the others dancing round him. This feat was repeated whice after huncheon, before air will-insured the contret, and at he other end a similar shield, made out of bayonet. The different was gain sent for—when he made his ap

The Central American Question in Parlia

The Central American Question in Parliament.

[From the London Post, (official.) April 28.]

The correspondence with the United States respecting Central America is now published in the form of a Bine Bick of considerable size, containing documents ranging in cate from September, 1849—the period immediately antecedent to the negotiations relative to the Cayton-Eulwer treaty—up to the present time. The first questions which public impatience not unnaturally asks are, what are the positive subjects of dispute between Great Bittain and the United States, and at what state has that dispute arrived? To answer the last question first—it appears Lord Carcerdon has repeatedly offered to refer to arbitration our differences with the government of

capied, and has hardly best acknowledged. There is an incidental question of little moment, as to the conduct of litt. Campton of not communicating a deeparch of Lord Clarendow's to Mr. Marcy, in which his left and the comment of t

Has no wish to extend the limits of their possessions or the sphere of their influence in that quarter, nor would any British interest be premoted by their doing so. But the British government are not prepared to contrast either the one of the other, in purvance of the interpretation of a charaction, to which interpretation they cannot subscribe.

In this course we are confident the administration will be supported firmly by Parliament and by the country.

India and China.

Despatches anticipa ony of the regular mail have been received, or cate, Calcutta. March 23; Bomsay, April 3; Shanghae, cate, Calcutta. March 23; Bomsay, April 3; Shanghae, March 11, and Hong Kong, March 10.

The Santal rebeticn is compretely subdued. Oude is quier, and the hing had left on his way to England. Prome (Burman) had been destroyed by fire.

Pensia is quiet.

Trade in India has improved; 'reights are firm. Exchange at Bombay 2s. 2s.; at Calcutta 2s. 23;d. At Calcutta indgo was every active, with reduced stocks. The prices of imports have decised.

The Chinese imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Kuangsi. An extensive fire had occurred at Hong kong. The firm of Nye, Brothers & Co. have falled. The Chinese at Shanghae, is selected.

London Monky Marker, Fuedbay Evening, April 29.—
The Eeg she funds were rather less weak this morning at the commencement of business, and although they subsequently experienced a relapse, the market at the close requently experienced a relapse, the market at the close maniferted a tendency to firmness. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 91% to 92, opened at 92 to 92%. From this they soon declined to 91% but this fall seemed to induce purchases on the part of the public, and the last transactions were 92% for money and 92% to 92% for the 8th o' May.

Money continues in demand in the Stock Exchange at 6 per cent, and the inquiry out of doors and at the Bank of Facilinal at the wife active.

for the 8th of May.

Money continues in demand in the Stock Exchange at 6 per cent, and the inquiry out of doors and at the Bank of England is likewise active.

Thursday next, the 1st of May, being the day for the had-tyeerly ostance at the Bank of England, the transfer books will be abut, and a holiday will most probably be kept at the Steck Exchange.

These was little activity in foreign asourlities, but prices were in same cases alightly firmer toward the later hours of business.

These was little activity in foreign securities, but prices were in same cases slightly firmer toward the later hours of business.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 per mille premium (according to the last tariff), which, at the English wint price of \$3 17s. 103.d. per oz. for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.294; and the exchange at Paris os Lordon at short being 25.3736, it tollows that gold is about 0.32 per cent dearer in London than in Faris.

By sevices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426% per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 103.6, per oz for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.5%; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at hort being 13.7, follows that gold is 0.64 per cent dearer in Lordon than in Hamburg.

The final prices of the Feech Three per Cents on the Paris Baurse this evening were 737.70c, for money and 137. 75c. for the account, showing a recovery of an eighth.

About £170,000 of Australian gold has been taken today to the bank. Of the recent arrivals it is believed about half will be retained here, and that the remainder will be sent to the Bank of France, although the rate of exchange is still at a point to cause gold coin to be remitted from Paris to Landon.

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Liverpoor. April 50, 1856.

We have to report a quiet oction market, at a decline

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL April 30, 1856.

We have to report a quist cotton market, at a decline of 3/d. per lb. in the lower classes of American, and at prices ratter in favor of buyers for other qualities. The sales for the four days amount to 27.000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 3.500 bales. Yesterday's market for yarns and goods in Manchester passed off quietly, without much charge in prices. The cora market has singhtly improved, wheat having acvanced ld. a 2d. per bushel; flour, ls. per bbl., and Indian corn 6d. per quarter.

singhly improved, wheat having advanced ld. a 2d. per bushel; flour, is, per bbl., and indian corn 6d. per quarter.

BIGLAND, ATHY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

BREADSTIFES.—The improved feeling mentioned in our last has continued. At to-day's market there was a good consumptive demand, for wheat, and an advance of ld. to do. per 70 lbs. was generally obtained, but chiefly on this lower qualities. Red 9s. 3d. a 10s. 2d., white 10s. a 10s. 10d. per 70 lbs. Flour—Notwithstanding the accounts received per Asia this morning of increasing stocks and lower prices and freights, a good demand existed to-day at an advance of 1s. per barrel: Western canal 30s. a 33s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s. a 36s., Ohio 36s. a 37s. barrel. Indian or in a less acrive, and to effect sales a decline of 6d. per quarter must be submitted to.

Provisions.—Beet remains extremely dull; holders are more a xuous to realize. Pok.—We are still without stock. Bacon continues to move off as fast as lauded, at tull prices. Cheese—At auction to-day about 1,800 boxes met a brisk sale, at higher prices, 50s. a 53s. for Onio and 56s 6d. a 56s. for State; the higher price for onadsiry of prime quality.

Tallow quiet and rather lower: 49s. a 49s. 6d. is the value of North American.

LAED.—Holders demond 55s. a 56s., but the advance checks business.

ASHEE—Pots are in good demand at 38s. Pearls unchanged at 40s. per cett.

OHS.—Some inquiry for good quality of whale, but there is none here. Nothing done in ap rm. Innseed in rather better demand at £50 a £31 per ton.

NAVAL STORES—Common resin in demand at 4s. 8d. a 4s. 10d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 34s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 30-3 P. M. No charge to-day in the grain and provision markets. Cotton quiet without quotable change in prices, but tone dency rather downwards. By telegraph from London. Consols closed to-day at

99% a 92%. The Northern Light Affair.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

MAY 12.—The United States vs. Cupt. Tinklepough and
Joseph L. White.—The jury in this case agreed on Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and then separated. This morning they came into pourt with a scaled verdict of "not guilty," thereby exonerating the defendants from a charge of obstructing the United States officers when in search of Nicaraguan fillbusters on heard the Hortham Light.

a peace, the conditions of which were to afford a sold basis for firmly recuring the repose of Europe. The attitude, full of loyalty and uprightness, which you assumed from the very commencement of the negotiation, did not fair so open a path towards a solution of the difficulties besetting you, and towards a reunion with the Powers that were at war with us.

The accomplishment of this great and laborious mission has fully satisfied my expectation, and the fresh deserts you have acquired while sugaged on it give you an additional claim upon my heartest gratitude.

Under the anapices of this peace now re-established, my first care will be devoted to developing and securing the prosperity of the empire which God has confided to my schickfude. I am firmly convinced that I shall always find in you a realous so operator and a wise councillor smid the tolls of power that await me while striving to attain this sacred object.

In testimosy of the high confidence which I repose in you, I have just raised you to the dignity of President of the Council of the Empire, as likewise of the Committee of Ministers, also of those of the Caucasus and Siberia.

At the same time I reiterate to you the assurance of anchanguable good wishes.

ALEXALDER. nties.

Baron Hunnin replies that the Plenipotentiaries of touring are not authorized sinker to give an assurance or to arpress pishes; the recusion of the Austrian